MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH ADMIRAL.

The Relations of France and Mexico with the United States.

CAPTURE OF TOLUCO BY THE LIBERALS.

The Imperialists Deteated Within Twelve Leagues of the Capital.

The Liberals Capture Valuable Silver Mines

New York, January 19.-The Harald's Mexican despatches report the arrival of a new French Admiral, Didelot, to confer with Marshal Bazaine on the relations of France, Mexico, and the United States. It is rumored that he is to be followed by a large squadron; but the object of the latter is variously stated. Some say for war in case of hostilities with the United States, and others say as transports to convey the French troops from Mexico to other points on this con-

Toluca, the ancient capital of the empire, 36 miles from Mexico, has been taken by the Liberals, under General Museoz. All of the Imperial troops at the capital have been sent to retake the city, and Marshal Bazaine commands in

It is reported that the Liberals captured the silver mines at Pachusa and Real del Monte, and destroyed the works.

Important Liberal Successes-Tolnea Captured by General Pascual Manoz-Two Silver Mines said to have Fallon into the Hands of the Juarists-The Imperialists brawing in their Horus-French Officials to have the Management of the Mexican Unstoms-More Executions of Liberals- Arrival of the 1 x-Robel General Early at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, January 6 .- Admiral Didelot, the new French commander, arrived at Vera Cruz on the afternoon of January I. He proceeded immediately en route for the City of Mexico, to consult with Marshal Bazame on the subject of the existing relations between the United States, France, and the "Maximilian Empire." Rumor has it that the Admiral will be followed immediately by a large fleet of naval vessels; but, at the same time, while some say that these vessels vill be used in a manner hostile to the United States Government, others say that they will prove to be only transports, intended to convey the French troops from Mexico to other parts of this continent.

BAZAINE PREPARING FOR AN IMPORTANT MOVE-MENT.

The very latest reports which we have received from the interior confirm one another in effect that Marshal Bazaine, acting on instructions received from France, and through the Imperial ring for an exte ment of some kind. REPORTED ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES CON-

GRESS. The report which has reached the Imperial Government and been tolerably well confirmed, that both branches of the United States Congress passed resolutions tavoring a war to sustam the Monroe doctrine, has had a very marked effect, and disposed all those in authority here

CONCENTRATION OF THE IMPERIAL PORCES. It is understood here, and credited, that the French and other Imperial troops will be withdrawn from several States now occupied in part by them, and concentrated at the city of Mexico. San Luis Potosi, and Orizaba. These are all strategic points, at which the Imperialists can prepare for defensive and offensive operations, or to leave the country entirely. It is said that the Emperor is placed in a very embarrassing position in regard to Matamoras. While he would like to evacuate it, in order to avoid as much as possible difficulty with the United States, he cannot do so now, as the evacuation of Matamoras would leave it too easy for the Juarists to obtain supplies, and at the same time actias a "dampener" on the Imper'al cause.

The States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihushua, and one or two others, are to be evacu-ated immediately. On the Pacific side, Mazatlan and one other port will only be held. The French authorities are constantly sending large sums out of the country, in specie, to

AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS AT SAN JUAN GUADALOUPE. According to the official newspaper of Fresnillo, in its issue of the 3d of January, San Juan de Guadaloupe was attacked by three nundred Liberals, among whom were twenty North Americans. The Liberals evacuated the place on the 5th, taking the road to the Spring of Reyes.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY OF WAR. The official newspaper of December 30 pub-

lishes the following:—
There has been discovered an attempt of assassination against his Excellency the Minister of War. The assas ins were surprised and ar-rested on Monday, the 18th instant, with arms in their hands, and at the moment when they were about to put into execution their horrible project. The Colonel, Mariano Pico, was arested, together with one of his accomplices, the latter giving his name as Chino Cirilo. Cirilo on being questioned, confessed the plot, and gave the names of other individuals who were also engaged in the conspiracy, and who will speedily be arrested. The criminals are to be tried before a court-martial.

APPAIRS AT MONTEREY. On the 15th ult. Saltillo was crowded with refugees from Monterey. All the hotels and nearly every one of the private houses in Saltillo were crowded to excess. Some of the larger private residences were entertaining as

forty persons. At the latest accounts there were still at Monterey about five hundred native Mexican (Imperial) soldiers, under the respective commands of Tinajero, Montejano, and Quirogo. The two first were still holding the citadel and the Bishop's palace, while the latter picketed around the city. Three separate Liberal commands were near the city, and were expected to move upon it at any moment. United, it was said, they would make a strong force, having with them considerable artillery.

SINALOA. Only Mazatlan is in possession of the Imperialists. The Liberals are triumphing everywhere. They have assumed the offensive quite spirit-

THE FRENCH TAKING POSSESSION OF THE CUSTOM HOUSES.

The very latest important information which has come to hand is that the French are ex-

pected to take postession of the custom houses in a short time. This is understood to be one of the arrangements made by M. Langlais.

(BITICAL POSITION OF THE IMPERIALISTS. Notwithstanding the constant publication by official authority of palpable misstatements, it is very evident here that the imperial situation i anything but encouraging. On the contrary, it is evidently becoming every day more and more embarrassing. Some of this is attributable to the impoverished condition of the Imperial teas ry, to the ill feeling and non-co-operation between commanders in the field, but mainly to the fact that the Juarisis are becoming nowerful and active, and where they do not drive the enemy before them they at least harass them to a considerable degree. With each day there seems to come a further confirmation of the report that the imperial torces will be mainly concentrated at Mexico city, Orizaba, and San Luis Potos:

General Jubal Early arrived here a few days ago, accompanied by several Confederates. It is understood that he will leave to-day for the City of Mexico. He has dyed his hair and beard black. He rode all the way through the Southern States from his place of concealment in Western Virginia.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT MARAVATIO. Information has been received verbally of an attack made on Maravatio by the Liberals and of their total defeat. It appears that the Liberal Ceneral Regules advanced upon Maravatio (which had in it at the time only a garrison of

seventy men) with a large force.

The garrison of Maravatio was under the command of D. Mariano Lopez, who, when it became known that Regules was advancing, was urged by the inhabitants to surrender the place, the object of the citizens being to lesson the evils expected from the torthcoming attack. But Commandant Lopez declined, saying that he had warered his head nor to give up the place. When the citizens saw that his determination was to resist to the last, and that he would give them arms, they nobly seconded his efforts to

BEGULES' ATTACK AND DEFRIT.

Regules presented himself before the city at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of December. At the time the contra-guerilla command, under Gonzalez, was en route to reinforce the garrison of Maravatio. Gonzalez's command was mounted and about eighty strong. About one hundred and fifty soldiers and quite a large number of citizens were at once armed and made available for the defense of theteity. Regules first move was to form his men in columns, deploying each column separately. He then made a seneral attack simultaneously upon three points, but was deteated at all.

At the same time the contra-guerilla command nade an attack upon one of the enemy's flanks, and came very near being surrounded and taken In this particular part of the action Gonzalez, the chief of the contra-guerillas, killed the com-manding officer of the Juarist cavalry. The attack proving unsuccessful, Regules withdrew his troops to a distance of half a league from the defenses of Maravatio. Regules lost twenty five killed, a number of wounded and eight prisoners. Among the prisoners was one officer.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.
It is further reported that Regules, after his retreat from before Maravatio, was met by the command of General Menelez on a rise of ground known as Santa Clara, situated between Acambaro and Zinapecoaro, and that a battle took place there, in which Menelez was the viotor, taking about seven hundred prisoners. This news comes from the City of Mexico. MOVEMENTS AND OPERATIONS OF THE LIBERAL

GENERAL REGULES. The Esperanza in its issue of the 17th says:-From Jerecuaro we have been informed that a column of Liberals, under General Regules, had moved upon Acambaro on the 14th instant. The column of Imperial troops under Justeture continued to advance with General Lumadried through the heart of Huasteen.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF MIZANILA. According to an official note from General Cal-deron, General Alatorre has agreed to surrender Mizantla to the Imperial forces. All of the above news is derived from Imperial sources, and should, therefore, be taken cum

orano salis. REPORTED IMPERIAL VICTORY. The Commandant of Zitacauro, under date of the 5th of December, reports the following:—In compliance with instructions I marched for Mulilio yesterday. At a quarter before 10 o'clock in the morning I reached San Nicolas Amealo, My object was to ascertain the route which the enemy had taken. About half an hour aftewards they presented themselves on the heights of Tuhillo. The enemy was immediately attacked and dispersed.

We then moved on to Monterillo. There a serious combat took place. The every was thrown into disorder, but rallied again. Another advance was made, whereupon the enemy was disorganized, and driven in all directions. The enemy had four killed and ten wounded. Our infantry being greatly fatigued, and the cavalry suffering from the encounters of the day, I did not pursue them. We captured a large number of prisoners, and considerable materiel.

Mexico City, January 1.—Toluca—the capital of the Empire, situated thirty-six miles from Mexico-has been taken by the Liberals, under General Pascual Munoz. There were with him Generals Gomez Garlardo, Riva Palacio, and Augustin Granda. All of the Imperial troops at the capital bave been sent to retake the city, and Marshal Bazaine commands in person.

It was reported on Saturday that the Liberals had centured the cilver minor at Pachaca and

had captured the silver mines at Pachuca and Real del Monte, and destroyed the works. No diligence has arrived from Pachuca since Friday last, which is an omirous sign.

Toluca is a fine city of twelve thousand inhabi tants, and has been used for the capital of the

country for forty years. The Laberals are increasing in numbers in the State of Durango, and, unless reinforcements can be sent there, the Prefect writes that the State must be given into their hands.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Thirty-three of the zouaves who revolted at Martinique, and also on the march between Puebla and here, have been condemed to the chain gang, and to work on the public works. In Guanjuato General Baron Armand has assumed the command of the sub-division of Leon. Colonel Tarquet, military commander of the city of Guanajuato, was ordered to Morelia

with the battailon of his command.

The Mexican Times say that Garcia Morales is on the American frontier; but this paper is too sureliable to quote with any idea that you are obtaming correct war news.

In each number are made-up battles in which fits or one hundred French have routed one or two thousand well-armed Mexicans. The editor has had Figueros routed several times, and General Figueroa bappens to be one of those Mexican generals who has never yet been whipped by the Imperialists. He has taken several important posts, with garrisons, and hurried back to Orizaba and Puebla the Impa-rial troops just as often as they have ventured into the valley of Tehuacan.

ARRIVAL OF SILVER.

A convoy, worth \$2,100,000 in silver, reached here on the 26th ult., from the mint at Queretaro. The mint here has only coined \$1,636,786 during the past year. A convoy with \$2,600,000 is expected soon from Guadalajara. All the is expected soon from Guadalajara. All the mints, except the one at Chihnahua, are coining more than the mint here, which has the largest capacity of any in the empire. It is rumored that Escandon's mines at Real del Monte and Pachuca, which supply the mint here, are failing. These mines have yielded immense profits for forty years, and enriched their owner until he is the richest man in the empire.—New York Hrald,

THE OTERO MURDER.

PRIDAY, JANUARY

Trial of Juan y Fernaudez Gonzales-Charge of Judge Gitbert, and Verdiet

of Guilty, Etc. In charging the jury Judge Gilbert showed that it had been proved that Otero was dead. The next question was, whether the murder was committed or not. In this case all the surround ing circumstances showed that this was murder, without any polliating circumstances. The only litigating question is, who committed this act? It is impossible for the prosecution to produce direct evidence of the commission of the act. The law does not require in circumstances of this nature direct evidence. And this does no conflict at all with the duties imposed upon the jury. All they have to do is to act on the conviction produced in their minds by the facts be

Many cases of wrong convictions upon direct evidence are on record; the Jackman case is an instance in point. The law admits this circumstantial evidence—which is sufficient; all the jury have to do with is the evidence which has been laid before them. What is the evidence on both sides? It is wholly immaterial which of these conspirators—if a conspiracy there was— struck the latal blow. On the Wednesday even-ing Otero, Gonzales, Pellicer, and Vela lett the Hotel de Cuba. On that point there seems from the evidence to be no doubt. The next step in the transaction is the testimony of the conductor of the car. On the question of personal identity you are to exhibit great care. The witness Phillips swears positively as to the identity of these men. What are the other nears of identification? In the first place there are the gloves of Pellicer.
Then they find him, with Gonzales, taking

odgings, on this day of the murder at the Hotel de Cuba, and taking rooms at No. 217 Centre street, at ten o'clock the same night. All these facts are to be taken into consideration. These razors and this dagger were taken from the room of Vela and Pellicer. If Pellicer was there, it would seem that he took them from the room. Vela says that when they lett the Hotel de Cuba he went to and remained at the St. Nicholas Hotel until mine or half-past nine, when he returned to the Hotel de Cuba. It is con-tended by counsel for the defense that Pelker bid Gonzales "Good night" when they came out, and that the conductor is metaken as to the identity of the latter. But Gonzales and Pellicer

identity of the latter. But Gonzales and Pellicer are seen together at ten o'clock that same night at the house in Centre street.

How came they together again so soon? As to the possession of the draits—they were not negotiable, and yet counsel for the detense contends that Otero game them to Gonzales for safe keeping in case they should be lost, when if they had been lost they would have been usoless without the indeprement of Otero. The jury without the indorsement of Otero. The jury would say if the conversation in the fail came from a trustworthy source, and act accordingly, Although the prisoner is a stranger here the law treats all alike; and if the jury were satisfied that he had committed the murder, the fact that he is a stranger here should not have weight in rendering a verdict. They would, at the same time, give him the benefit of any reasonable doubt.

The jury retired at a quarter-past three o'clock, when the Court ordered a recess of halt an hour. The spectators, who had listened to the speeches of counsel and the charge of the Judge with unusual quietness, took advantage of the respite of a recess, and left the court room to enjoy the pure air of the corridors and hallways of the Court House. The prisoner did not leave the court-room, but was conducted to a seat near a window on the left hand side of the Judge's bench. He was placed in a position where he faced the assemblage, and he looked around from one part of the room to the other and to the spectators' gallery, as unconcerned as if he merely a spectator himself.

While he was thus waiting for the verdict, the window of the court-room near whose be not was open; near this, divided by an area of ten feet was building, which he leaders sium; in the latter place some person was play-ing some very select music on a place, which attracted the prisoner's attention and seemed to afford him some relaxation from the terrible ordeal through which he was passing. He lis-tened attentively, and seemed to disregard all else that was transpiring around him, at times, by his demeanor, seeming to catch the strain of some favorite air. At length it was announce that the jury were coming into court, when all present were by degrees hushed to silence. The fact was communicated to the prisoner through an interpreter, when, by request of one of the officers of the court, he resumed his seat by his counsel, who by this time had taken their seats. The jury by this time were coming into court, and when they had taken their seats, the audiscated, the Clerk of the Court, by order of the Presiding Judge, called the names of the

Clerk-Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?
Foreman (W. C. Goddard)—We have. Clerk-How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of the crime of which he ands charged?

Foreman-Guilty. Clerk-Gentlemen of the jury, you say you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all?

The jury was then polled, the Clerk of the Court calling each individual by name, when the jurors and the prisoner stood up, and the

The District Attorney then made a motion that the prisoner be remanded for sentence. The Court-The officers will take the prisoner n charge and remand him to jail.

When the verdict was rendered there was an attempt to appliand by the audience, but it was promptly suppressed by the officers of the Court. The trial of Pellicer, the accomplice of Gonales, will commence to-day at 10 o'clock .- N. Y.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 19 -The Breadstuffs Market continues exceedingly dull, and for Flour there is a total absence of any shipping demand. Small sales to the home consumers at \$7.25@7 75 per barrel for superfine; \$8@9 for extras; \$9@9-50 for extra brands Northwestern, and \$10@11 for do. Pennsylvama and Ohio. Fancy lots seil at higher fleures. About 100 bbls, Rye Flour sold at \$5.50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. The Wheat Market is inactive, but the offerings are

light; sales in a small way at \$2 15@2 25 per bushel for lair and choice red, and \$2 40@2.70 for white. Southern Rye is worth \$3@95c., and Pennsylvania do. \$1.03@105 Corn is in steady request at yesterda. 's figures; sales of \$900 bushels yellow, chiefly at 71c., in the cars and from store. Oats are steady at 51@62c. Prices of Barley and Mait are nominal, at \$1@10 for the former.

No. 1 Querestron Bark is steady at \$22.50 P ton. but there is little or no stock here to operate.

Naval Stores and Oils are very quiet; sales of Sprits of turpent ne at \$1@102 and Rosin at \$5.01 to \$15. Linseed Oil selfs at \$1.43@144.

Whisky is dult; sales or 100 bar, els. Ohio at \$2.27, and 50 barrels refilled at \$2.24;.

-The following are the salaries of French Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipo entiary as they stand in the new budget:—St. Petersburg, £12,000; London, £11,000; Vienna, £8000; Ma-drid, £6000; Rome, £5600; Constantinoole, £5000; Pekin, £4800; Berlin, £4400; Florenca, £4400; Brussels, £3200; Rio de Janeiro, £3200; Washing-ton, £3200; Mexico, £3200; Teheran, £2800; the Hague, £3800; Buenos Ayres, £2800; Athens, £2400; Munich, £2400; Frankfort, £2400; Lisbon, £2200; Admen, £2200; Frankfort, £2400; Lisbon, £2200; Copenhagen, £2000; Dresden, £2000, Stutt-gart, £2000; Stockholm, £2000; Carlsruhe, £1800; Hamburg, £1800; Hanover, £1800; Bogota, £1600; Tangiera, £1300; Cassel, £1200; Darmstadt, £1200;

INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS

AZERIANIA TEVRINING TERRESTAPILITETERANIANIA

Beturn of Tx-President Burnet to G ... veston-What Me says of s'resident Julymann.

It will doubtless be remembered that Hon. David G. Burnet, ex-President of the Republic of Texas, went on to Washington some months since to present to President Johnson a petition, asking, on the part of the old soldlers of San Jacinto River and Santa Fr., the Executive clemency towards Jefferson Davis. The Galveston

News says:—

"We have been permitted to look over some private totiers addressed by Judge David G. Burnet to Mr. S. L. Allen, of this city. The private character of these letters remoers their publication improper, but we have been much grantled to find that the vengrable ex. President of the Republic of loxus has been so kindly received and treated by the President of the United States. Probably no one of the many thousands that have visited President Johnson has been 'cceived with more courtesy and consideration to an Judge Burnet. Mr. Allen had seet his petition for pardon to be presented by the Judge, but by some means the petition got mislaid and could not be found. The Judge made known the discumstance to the President, whereupon the President at ones granted the pardon without the petition, relying upon the statements made by the Judge. There are probably lew instances in which the President nashown such entire confidence in any individual, and we may safely say that the confidence was never tetter deserved. Judge Burnet says of the President.—"de is not one of the "reat tape" order, but will de right a surface abbreviate to forms. dent:—'de is not one of the "ran tape" order, but will do risht without a strict adherence to forms. He is an honest firm, and upright man, and the cest friend the South has in the Governmen, and if the South do not sustain him with active zeal, they will commit a grievous error."

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

A band of Indians have appeared on the Pedernales, within four miles of Fredericksburg, and carried off all the homes belonging to a

tarmer; at the same time, horses were stolen on Wolf creek, in the same vicinity.

The Tonkewa tribe, which some time since came to this city and solicited aid from the mili-tary authorities, in the matter of rations, are now scattered all through the mountain country, from thirty to fitty miles north of this point, in hunting parties of five to twenty. They are in the very region so trequently visited by Camanches and Kickapoos last winter, spring, and summer. There is great danger of conflicts be tween these parties and the settlers. In appearance, equipage, dress, and arms it is difficult to distinguish them from the hostile tribes now beginning anew their savage forays. We carnestly call the attention of the military authorities to the condition of the frontier, and invoke them to take immediate and active steps for the pro-

tection of the people.

We find in the Bastrop Advertiser the following in relation to the condition of affairs on the frontier further north, and indicating the fear of the settlers that these raids may be continued through the winter :-

"The accounts from the frontier represent the Indians as more numerous and bolder than ever. The Listrict Court of Coryelle adjourned, and the Grand Jury were dismissed to go home and protect their families." No courts were held in Hamilton or Comanche for the same

reason. IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a legal gentleman in this city from a friend in Austin, dated December 16: —"Evans, of Waco, informs we that client of his left for the North at the commencement of the troubles— that he took with him a note for some \$700, due in this State. On his return he brought suit— the debtor plead payment to the Confederate States and confiscation. The judge charged that the Court was bound officially to know that a de facto Government exercising sovereign power did exist here, and that the plea was a good one."—San Antonio Express.

Exhibition of Philadelphia Sketch Club-The first annual prize exhibition of the Philadelphia Sketch Club was inaugurated by a grand reception, held last evening, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. The salons were weil filled all through the evening by a number of our most celebrated art connoisseurs, who submuted the pictures on exhibition to a critical scrutiny. The works or exhibition comprise paintings in water colors and oil, pencil drawings and illuminated sketches, many of which are well worthy of the attention of the art-loving public. The hanging of the various works of art forms an exception to the general rule, in being weil and carefully done, under the direction of

Mr. C. F. Hazeltine, President of the Club.

The artists who have works on exhibition are as follows:—A. Bierstadt, A. F. Bellows, H. C. Bispham, G. F. Bensell, J. R. Brevoort, D. W. C. Boutelle, G. Burling, H. Balling, J. D. Barrow, J. B. Eristol, A. F. Bunner, W. H. Beard, F. E. Church, G. E. Cantee, S. Colman, G. W. Connavel, W. E. C., J. F. Cropsey, J. B. Carpenter, L. W. Cook, J. W. Castlear, C. C. Coieman, W. Crary, M. F. D. DeHass, A. Doulevy, E. S. Doolitte, F. O. C. Darley, Miss G. A. Davis, J. D. Dabour, J. H. Dalph, O. Delamothe, J. O. Eaton, S. J. Ferris, Miss K. Fay, A. Fredericks, S. R. Fanshaw, J. Fairman, D. C. Fabronius, T. J. Fennimore, E. Forbes, C. L. Yusell, S. J. Guy, J. E. Galvan, E. Greatorex, S. R. Gufford, H. P. Gray, C. F. Hazeltine, W. J. Hays, E. L. Henry, J. Hope, G. P. A. Healy, G. H. Hall, W. Holberton, A. N. Henshaw, R. W. Hubbard, C. M. Jenckes, J. John, L. S. Julliard, D. R. Knight, J. F. Kensett, J. Lane, H. A. Loop, E. Lettichius, E. D. Lewis, J. H. Lazarus, T. Le Clear, G. Linen, P. Manzoni, E. Mitchell, W. Morzan, C. Meyer, E. Moran, W. S. Matthews, W. Magrath, W. R. Miller, J. Mulvaney, V. Neblig, F. P. Otter, J. Oakley, G. W. Pettit, J. Pope, R. L. Pyne, A. Parton, W. E. Parrish, L. Rondel, M. Ramsey, R. H. Reed, F. Rondel, P. F. Botherrel, F. D. B. Richards, T. B. Reed, T. P. Rossiter, M. Rosenthal, E. L. S. Sommer, L. M. Spencer, A. C. Smith, M. Strongithaim, C. Schussele, J. B. Stearns, E. Tuckermann, J. Thompson, P. Mr. C. F. Hazeltine, President of the Club. The artists who have works on exhibition are cer, A. C. Smith, M. Strongithaim, C. Schussele CC. A. C. Smith, M. Strongithaim, C. Schussele, J. B. Stearns, E. Tuckermann, J. Thompson, P. Villamil, H. Van Ingen, H. B. K. Van Elten, L. J. Vernert, E. White, J. Wilson, S. W. Wenzier, S. B. Waugh, W. E. Winner, L. M. Wiles, G. B. Wood, Jr., J. H. Wright, W. Whittridge, A. W. Warren, M. L. Wagner, G. H. Yewell.

The exhibition will be oven to the public this

merning, and will doubtless be visited by a large number of artists and admirers of the fine arts. - N. Y. Herald. Movements of Transatlantic Steamers.

has arrived from New York, and salls for Liverpool to morrow. There are no signs of the North American or Nova Scotian, now due here from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Maine, January 19. - The Moravian

From Havana.

New York, January 19 .- The steamer Corsica, Havana and Nassau, N. P., has arrived here. She b mgs no news, except that the steamer Montmay, hence for New Orleans, had put into Nassau, January 13, with the loss of her rudder.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, Jenuary 19.—Cotton is quiet. Flour dull, and 5@10c. lower; sa'es of 6000 barrels at \$6.90@8 20 for State; \$8.40@10.25 for Ohio; and \$6.95@8.25 for Western; Southern nuchanged and duit. \$50 barrels sold; Canadian 5@10c. lower, 300 barrels sold at \$8@11.15. Wheat dull and drooping. Com dull. Beef steady. Pork heavy and lower, at \$50 for Mess. Lard heavy, at 151@181c. Whisky dull.

-The first Democratic paper in Kansas-the Council Grove Democrat-has just been started.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Roening Lelegraph. WASHINGTON, January 19, Claims against Government from the Southern States.

The Committee on Claims report in favor of throwing out all claims growing out of the Re belinon. The amount of these claims rolls up so fearfully that their payment will require more money than the country can furnish. The public debt would be doubled by their payment. In the opinion of the committee the establishment of a precedent in their payment would be very

dangerous. An Important Witness Against the Rebet General Mercer.

Captain George R. Walbridge, late Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison, has just returned from Ohio, where he was ordered by the War Department in quest of an important witness in a case now pending at Savannah against the ex-Robel General Mercer for executing cer tain military prisoners just before the occupation of that city by our forces.

Captalo Walbridge succeeded in obtaining after considerable trouble, the requisite witness in the person of William E. Evans, late lieutenant in the 201st Pennsylvania Regiment. His testimony is very important, from the fact that he is the only witness who can identify General Mercer as the officer who gave the order for the execution. He will testify that, on a given day in 1864, just before the Federal occupation of Savannah, Mercer rode over to the post prison, a short distance from the above city, and ordered the summary execution of seven Federal soldiers then in captivity, merely to prevent their being recaptured by our forces. The lieutenant remembers the order given by Mercer to be as follows:-"Bring out and hang those d-d Yankee soldiers higher than Haman ever hung, and send them to h----l where they ought to have been long ago." Evans was put aboard the steamer San Salvador at New York, and sailed for Savannah on Saturday night last.

Immediately upon his arrival the trial of Mercer will commence, and the War Department anticipates from this late acquisition of testimony that the verdict of the court will be a capital panishment. It is understood that Mercer has surrounded himself with the test legal talent, whose line of defense will be to prove that the Union men were not executed without due trial by court-martial.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 19 -Two grandsons o Corn Planter, who are here relative to extensive land claims in the coll regions, were granted permission to address the Senate, which they did for about fifteen minutes. The principal point of the speech was to ask money to pay their expenses in coming here, and for clothing; but nothing was said about claims to land.

Mr. Connell read a bill providing for the more accurate indexing of heas against real estate in

The bill incorporting the Philadelphia and

Arizona Mining Company was passed. From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, January 19 .- The steamer Henry Chauncey has arrived from Aspinwall. The Sacramento sailed on the 9th from Panama for San Francisco, with the Chauncey's outwardbound passengers and seven hundred of the 1st United States Cavalry, which were transported from New Orleans to Aspinwall on the steamer McClellan.

The Henry Chauncey brings about \$800,000 in specie.

The Isthmus was quiet. The dry season had

The President elect of Colombia is expected daily from Europe in the new war steamer Cotombia.

The suicide of Pareja, the Spanish admiral, is confirmed. It occurred in the harbor of Valparaiso.

Copper had not yet advanced at Valparaiso. All was quiet in Peru.

The United States Minister at Bogota had actified the Government, on instructions from Washington, that the United States cannot consider the new law in regard to the condition and rights of foreigners in the Republic of Colombia as binding in any case where it contravenes existing treaties or international law. The citizens of each country are entitled to prompt reparation for all injuries to their rights by the other: and the United States Government will insist on justice to its citizens when those rights are violated.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Maryland Registration Law-Intermut Improvements. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 19 .- The contest in Maryland to repeal the registry law, which prevents Rebel sympathizers and their Democratic allies from voting, is growing intensely fierce. I may say, confidentially, a very large majority of the Legislature is in favor of the law as it is, and will not alter a line of it. From present indications nearly or all the

great railroad and internal improvement measures before the Legislature will be successful.

Loss of a Steamer. NEW YORK, January 19 .- The steamer Charles

Benlon, from Newbern for this port, was abandoned at sea, January 15, in a sinking con lition. The crew, numbering twenty-eight persons, were suaed by the brig Monticetto, and landed at Holmes' Hole.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 18 .- The steam, ship Raleigh, from Wilmington for Apalachicola has put in here for repairs. The ship Amelia sailed hence to-day for Liverpool.

Florida.

WASHINGTON, January 19 .- The Government has relieved Provisional Governor Marvin, and has recognized D. S. Walker as the constitutionally elected Governor of Florida.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, January 19, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull and irregular this morning, with very little disposition. to operate. Government bonds are firmly held, with sales of 7.30s at 981@981; and 6s of 1881 at 1044; 93 was bid for 10-40s; and 103; for old 5-20s. State and City loans are unchanged. New City 6s sold at 924.

Railroad shares are unsettled. Reading sold at 50%, a decline of 4: Little Schuylkill at 31%, a decline of &; Camden and Amboy at 126; Penusylvania Railroad at 54, an advance of 1; and Catawissa preferred at 42@424, the former rate a decline of 1: 532 was bid for Norristown; 542 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 60) for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 38 for preferred do.; 282 for Catawissa common; 294 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is very little doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 514. 514 was bid for Tentth and Eleventh; 324 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 371 for Heston ville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 24 for Girard. College.

Bank shares are firmly held, but there is ter doing. 136 was bid for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28) for Mechanics'; 92 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 70 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 61 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for

In Canal shares there is no change to notice. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 22, 284 was bid for preferred ditto; 534 for Lenigh Navigation: 84 for Susquehanna Cana!; 31 for Delaware Division; and 56% for Wyoming Valley

Oil shares are in fair demand; McElrath sold at 2. This company have struck two new wells within the last five days; it is not generally known, but they receive one-half of the oil free of expense produced by the celebrated Sugar Valley Oil Company. Complanter sold at 1 1-16; Era at 1; Sugar Creek at 4]@5; Dalzell at 21; and Sugar Valley at 33.

We always take pleasure in commending a good sound local company to favorable notice. From the annual report of the Treasurer of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Alfred S. Gillette, Esq., we extract a few items which are worthy of especial note:-"The Girard has received as income during the past year \$109,831'13. Upon loss account there has been disbursed \$33,434 '43; a strict fire business only has been done. The fine property at the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets has been purceased by the Girard, and the amount, \$73,500, was paid out of the treas ury last Satur-

day, without borrowing. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Phird street.

\$10000 City 6s.new.its 921 100 sh.L.t Sch....b30 313 100 sh do.... b80 42 4 sh Ches& W.s5wn 51 5(0 sh do.... b60 11 400 sh Junction... 1 1-16

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street. FIRST CALL.

100 sh Corn Planter. 1 100 sh Ph& Ch R.... 45

500 sh Shaiton gas C . 55 1000 sh Walnut Isl. 530 . 40

100 sh Maple Sh. s80. 41 100 sh Go.... 580 . 40

100 sh do.... 530 . 5 1000 sh Story Farm... 2

500 sh Am G Pt... . 55 1 | 500 sh LeadingCkb30 | 1

100 sh Read... . . 15 563

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

—The New York Times this morning says:—
"The Money Market is characterized by extraordinary case. Lenders eagerly offer accommodation on call at four and five, generally at five per cent., to strictly first-class borrowers, whose wants are unusually moderate, in the absence of anything like active speculation at the Stock Boards, or vigorous rade in produce and mer-chandise. The discount market is moderately brisk, prime short date paper passing freely at 6@7 and good to fair do. at 7½@9 per cent. per annum. The Sub-Treasury balance this evening stood as high as \$80,858,330, on receipts of \$1,724,770, against disbursements of \$1,009,616."

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th says:-"The movement of the Exchange market suspended in consequence of the banks being closed, but we noticed one sale of sterling, a ship bill for £1600 at 153, which may be regarded as an extreme rate, and one for £2000 at 1084 for gold. One of the banks offered to draw for \$10,000 at 153, which is one per cent. lower than its rate on Saturday. The sales of france include 25,000 very first class at 3.721. Domestic Ex change was also without any movement worthy of special notice. We noticed, however, sales of \$50,000 New York sight at 14 per cent, discount; a small amount at 14; \$28,000 sight and five days sight at 14; and \$25,000 thirty days at 24.

-A despatch from Washington says:-"The new lity-cent note was yesterday issued by the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. The new issue is similar to the old one in size, and differs from it only in the substitution of a finely engraved picture of General Spinner in place of ex-Secretary Fessenden, and slightly in its typographical appearance. It is the desire of the Department to call in all old notes of the denomination mentioned, in order to redeem the genuine, and destroy the immense amount of counterfest fifty cent fractional currency.'

The three hundred deaths a year which take place in the streets of London are beginning to attract attention in the municipal councils of that city. A new city traffic regulation bill has been prepared by order of the Council, which contains some very stringent regulations. Any person under sixteen is prohibited from driving any sort of vehicle, and any person under tour-teen from having temporary charge of any vehicle or horse drawing the same. There is a penalty for driving vehicles in which the driver sits inside, unless he can see on both sides as well as in front. There are numerous regula-tions as to the hours during which vans and laden wagons may be driven through the streets, and the pace at which they may go. It is also proposed to increase the city police, at an addi-tional cost of £3000 pounds a year.